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PAT/APP

NASA CASE NO. NPO-16,932-1C0

PRINT FIG. 1

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NRO-JPL

{NASA-Case-NPO-16932-1} LARGE TV DISPLAY
SYSTEM Patent Application {NASA} 11 p
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AWARDS ABSTRACT

Contractor: Jet Propulsion Laboratory JPL No. 16932
NASA NPO-16932-
1-CU

Inventor: Hua-Kuang Liu September 2, 1986

LARGE TV DISPLAY SYSTEM

The object of the invention is to provide a TV projection system at very low cost.

A small television set is used which has an LCD 16 (liquid crystal display) (Fig. 1) and circuitry 18 for detecting TV signals and driving the LCD. A light source 20 directs light through the LCD 16. A projection lens 32 projects an image of the LCD onto a large screen 14. Fig. 2 shows the LCD in a slide projector 42 at a location, usually occupied by a slide, to allow use of the light source 36 and projection lens 40 of the slide projector to project a TV image. The LCD has opaque conductors 60, 62 (Fig. 4) forming a grid 66, which would be enlarged and noticeable when projected on a screen. A spacial filter 70 representing the Fourier transform of the grid pattern is placed at location 90 to eliminate the grid in the projected image.

A novel feature is passing light through an LCD (liquid crystal array) that is driven by video signals, and projecting the image of the array on a screen. Another feature is using the LCD of a small TV set to do this, especially with a slide projector. A third feature is placing substantially a Fourier transform of the grid lines of an LCD forward of the projection lens, to avoid the grid lines in the projected image.

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Contractor	Caltech/JPL		
Pasadena	CA.	91109	
(City)	(State)	(Zip)	



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JPL Case No. 16932

Patent

NASA Case No. NPO-16932-1-CU

LARGE TV DISPLAY SYSTEM

ORIGIN OF THE INVENTION:

The invention described herein was made in the performance of work under a NASA contract, and is subject to the provisions of Public Law 96-517 (35 USC 202) in which the Contractor has elected not to retain
5 title.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION:

In video or television projection, a television image is projected on a large screen, to enable a large number of people to view the image without the necessity for building a large cathode ray tube.
10 Presently available projection television systems are expensive. A projection system for displaying television or computer-generated images, which could be constructed at low cost, using available off-the-shelf parts or using available technology with only slight
15 modification, would be of considerable value.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION:

In accordance with one embodiment of the invention, a low-cost system is provided for projecting television images onto a screen. The system includes a liquid crystal array containing a multiplicity of
20 pixels that can each be energized to control its transparency. The array is energized by a video signal generating circuit, to energize the pixels in patterns of transparencies representing images. A light source directs light against the rearward side of the liquid

crystal array, while a projection lens lying on the forward side of the array focuses an image of the array onto the screen.

5 A miniature liquid crystal array of a miniature television set, can be used, with the television video signal generating circuit of the miniature television set used to drive the array. It is possible to place the liquid crystal array in a slide or transparency projector, to project a television image onto a
10 screen.

The largely opaque grid lines of a liquid crystal array can be eliminated by use of a spacial filter. The spacial filter is a negative of a Fourier transform of the grid lines. The projection lens forms
15 an image of the array at an intermediate image location lying between the projection lens and the screen, and the spacial filter is located at that intermediate location.

The novel features of the invention are set
20 forth with particularity in the appended claims. The invention will be best understood from the following description when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS:

25 Fig. 1 is a simplified side elevation view of a television image projecting system constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a slide projector, modified to project a television image.

30 Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional view of a portion of the liquid crystal array of the system of Fig. 1, this view being of a portion of the system which is known in the prior art.

Fig. 4 is a partial elevation view of the array
35 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a simplified front elevation view of the spacial filter of Fig. 1.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS:

Fig. 1 illustrates a system 10 for projecting a large television image 12 onto a large screen 14. The system includes a liquid crystal array 16 which is driven by a video drive circuit 18 to produce transparent areas on the array 16 that correspond to a television image. A light source 20, which includes a lamp 22, reflector 24, and concentrating lens 26, directs light against a rearward side 30 of the array, to substantially uniformly illuminate the array. An infrared filter 31 helps protect the array from excessive heating. A projection lens 32, which is located forward of the array, focuses an image of the array 16 onto the screen 14.

The array 16 and video circuit 18 are parts of a commercially available miniature or "pocket TV" television set. One example is the Radio Shack LCTV Realistic Pocketvision which has a 5.4cm x 4.4cm screen containing 146 rows and 120 columns of liquid crystal pixels, each being a square which is 370um on each side. This miniature television set also includes circuitry including a receiver for receiving broadcast television signals and a video drive circuit for driving the array. The set, as originally manufactured, is intended for use by a person directly viewing the array while ambient light illuminates the rear of the array. Applicant uses this small array to create a large video image suitable for viewing by many people, by projecting very bright light through the array and forming a large projected image of the array onto a screen.

Fig. 2 illustrates a projection system which uses the light source 36 and projection lens 40 of a Carousel or other type slide projector 42 to project an image of the liquid crystal array 16 onto a screen. Where the array 16 is of about the same size as that of a slide which can be projected, the array is placed at a projection location or film gate 44 of the slide projector, where slides are normally placed. Apparatus at the location 44 may have to be altered to accept a particular liquid crystal display that may be thicker and have a greater width or height than a slide which includes a cardboard holder and a positive photograph. The video circuitry 18 lies outside the slide projector but is connected to the array by a flexible ribbon-type cable. In this way, an available slide projector can be used, with small modifications, to project a large and bright television image onto a screen. Applicant has used an overhead slide projector, sometimes referred to as an overhead projector, of the type which has a horizontal surface on which slides or transparencies are laid, to project a large and bright television image onto the screen where the images of transparencies are otherwise projected.

Those pixels of the above TV set which are energized to become relatively opaque, have been found to transmit a small but appreciable amount of light, so the brightness of light should be limited to avoid "wash out." Contrast ratios of 10:1 to 20:1 are achieved with brightness levels about equal to that achieved using CRT projection systems that project onto a rear projection screen.

The images projected in a manner described above have not been satisfactory, because they have suffered from the presence of a dark grid which is superimposed on the projected image. Fig. 3

illustrates some details of one liquid crystal array, which includes such a grid. The array includes a layer 50 of liquid crystal material sandwiched between a pair of glass plates 52, 54 which are, in turn, sandwiched 5 between a pair of polarizer sheets 56, 58. The glass plates bear conductors 60, 62 that extend in perpendicular directions. When no voltage is applied between wires 61, 63 connected to the conductors, the pixel is energized at zero voltage, and the area of the 10 array at the crossing becomes transparent. The crossing of a pair of conductors 60, 62 forms a pixel such as indicated at 64 in Fig. 4. While all of the layers are largely transparent (in that about one-half of incident light passes through for a black and white 15 TV), the conductors 60, 62 are substantially opaque. These opaque grid lines, which are about 1/1,000th inch wide in the above TV set, become noticeable when a large bright image of the array is projected onto a screen.

20 Applicant eliminates the grid pattern by using a spacial filter such as shown at 70 in Fig. 1. The spacial filter 70 forms a pattern of light and dark areas substantially representing the Fourier transform of the grid pattern 66 of the array. The filter 70 is 25 placed at an intermediate image location 72 where the projection lens forms a Fourier transform of the array, the intermediate image location 72 being located between the projection lens and the screen. If the light passing through the array is collimated, the 30 location 72 is a distance from lens 32 equal to its focal length. Fig. 5 indicates the overall view of the spacial filter 70, showing that it contains numerous opaque areas 74 representing the negative of substantially a Fourier transform of the grid. The 35 filter 70 can be constructed using the system of Fig. 1 by placing an unexposed film 90, which may include a

plastic or glass plate with a photosensitive emulsion thereon, at the location 72 (but with no filter 70 thereat). The array is operated so all pixels are transparent (as by not applying any image in formation), and light from the source 20 is allowed to expose the film. If the emulsion on the film 90 is a negative type so that after developing it, bright spots appear dark and vice versa, then the developed film 90 (and copies of it) can be used as a spacial filter. If the emulsion on film 90 is a positive, then a negative of it is used. It may be noted that if the light 80 which passes through the array 16 is collimated, then the spacial filter 70 will be a Fourier transform of the grid.

The pixels of the liquid crystal array 16 are addressable to control the transparency of individual pixels or lines of pixels. While the means for generating video signals representing images that energize the pixels, can include a television broadcast receiver or video camera, it is also possible to use a computer to generate images that are locally produced (not broadcast) and that do not represent only an actual scene. While applicant has projected monochrome or black-and-white images, color images can be displayed by the use of a color-transmitting liquid crystal array where each pixel may transmit only one color (e.g., blue, red, or green) and the array is illuminated with white light.

Thus, the system provides an economical system for producing a large bright projection television image onto a screen, and a low-cost method for producing a large bright image from a small LCD (liquid crystal display) television. The rear of the liquid crystal array is illuminated by a bright light, and a projection lens in front of the array focuses an image of the array onto a screen. The area of the image on

the screen is preferably at least one order of magnitude larger than that of the display, and preferably two orders magnitude (100 times as great). Where the array has a grid of substantially opaque
5 lines, these are eliminated by using a spacial filter representing a negative of largely the Fourier transform of the grid.

Although particular embodiments of the invention have been described and illustrated herein,
10 it is recognized that modifications and variations may readily occur to those skilled in the art, and consequently, it is intended that the claims be interpreted to cover such modifications and equivalents.

LARGE TV DISPLAY SYSTEM

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A relatively small and low-cost system is provided for projecting a large and bright television image onto a screen. A minature liquid crystal array is driven by video circuitry to produce a pattern of
5 transparencies in the array corresponding to a television image. Light is directed against the rear surface of the array to illuminate it, while a projection lens lies in front of the array to project the image of the array onto a large screen. Grid lines
10 in the liquid crystal array are eliminated by a spacial filter which comprises a negative of the Fourier transform of the grid.